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**A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON PHENANTHRENE DEGRADATION STUDIES BY
PHANEROCHAETE CHRYSOSPORIUM, *PLEUROTUS SAJOR-CAJU* AND *PLEUROTUS
OSTREATUS*.**

Amy Thomas, Jishna M, Meenakshi Mahesh, Rohit S Prasad,

Rajitha J. Rajan, V. Gayathri, K. B. Radhakrishnan

Department of Biotechnology and Biochemical Engineering, Sree Chitra Thirunal College
of Engineering, Trivandrum, Kerala, India, 695018

ABSTRACT

The rapid industrialization and development of our era has taken a toll on the environment due to the generation of an enormous amount of toxic waste. This has amplified the need for innovative, cost effective and safe technology for treatment of these wastes. Over the years, treatment methods using microorganisms i.e. bioremediation has become a widely studied area. White rot fungi that belongs to the basidiomycetes class is found to be one of the promising class of organisms used for effective biodegradation of lignin due to its complex lignolytic enzyme system. A plethora of studies on degradation of different compounds like Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) using various species of white rot fungi are available in literature. Among them, Phenanthrene is a PAH with a three-benzene ring structure found in extremely high concentrations in PAH- contaminated soils or waste dumping sites. This paper gives a bibliometric study that aims to statistically analyse the various publications in literature on the bioremediation studies of Phenanthrene by three specific strains of white rot fungi, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*, *Pleurotus sajor-caju* and *Pleurotus ostreatus*. The study has been conducted using the database obtained from Web of Science, an independent global citation database. The data collected has been analysed using the software BibExcel, which is a tool that helps researchers analyse bibliographic data. The results of the study include the extent of published research on the degradation of phenanthrene, year of maximum publications, most studied organism, most cited author, most cited paper, the country that contributed the most, and the relevant keywords used for the study for a period of 30 years from 1990 to 2020.

Key words : Phenanthrene, White rot fungi, Bibliometric study, Web of Science, BibExcel